

# The Oxford County Citizen.

A Herrick 6-10-16

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 38.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## ON BOARD THE OSCAR II

**"The Mutiny" and Other Incidents As Related by The Citizen's Correspondent,**  
J. E. Jones

As I write we are nearing the Shetland Islands, and I hope to achieve one-half of a boyhood ambition, for, I suppose that I was quite like other boys in feeling that there was a particular spot represented on the map, which I would like to visit. That spot was the Shetland Islands, and I had it figured out that I might go there some day and get a pony and ride it back home. But I am told that the horses that have made these Islands precious to childhood for ages, have nearly all been used, and are being destroyed in the countries at war.

We were about four hundred miles away from the British Isles when we were told that we had entered the war zone. The sun rose about nine o'clock in this far northern latitude and by four o'clock it had set. At five our ship was suddenly halted and we all rushed on deck and discovered that a British cruiser was alongside. We were to have our first experiences and our first impressions of real war, and as a giant of the seas, sinister in the blackness, with only a few lights to indicate its nearness, talked to our wireless. I think that we all wondered what might be the reception of the British Navy to our Peace Ship. A sea boat was soon pulled alongside, and while it was approaching I think the passengers were all greatly concerned in the appearance of our own ship, since they were all talking about the brilliant illumination, or lights, which showed the name and "neutrality" of the Oscar II. The red, white and blue and the field of stars may be an inspiration to us people of the United States, but the flag of Denmark, brilliant in the center of our powerful searchlights, certainly looked good to us. There was a tense anxiety that is hard to describe, because we knew our ship had been "captured." People talked in subdued tones, and those who loved one another stood together. Soon Lieutenant Jenkins, an ensign and four marines came up over the side of our ship. It was noticed that the men carried side arms of a particularly threatening character, but when in reaching for his ladder we discovered that one of them wore a wrist watch we were thankful for this evidence of gentleness. A stack of rifles being raised to the deck of the Peace Ship looked incongruous. We were promptly reassured when we found that these Britons meant us no harm, and the Lieutenant, who was addressed as "Leffenant" was honored by every one on board when it was found that he was a "jolly old top" and a good fellow. But there was no applause, or greeting to these men, and they came to us in silence, bespeaking the serious trend of thought which this first sight of the British Navy and the horror and uselessness of war had instinctively made upon us. There was nothing reassuring in what Lieutenant Jenkins told us, since he frankly stated that no ship could sail in these seas without being in danger. There are many mines and one of the reasons that neutral ships are taken in charge is to keep them out of the pathway of these mines. I suspect that that is the reason why we are going on the circuitous route by way of the Shetland Islands, before we are taken into Kirkwall. We know, too, that in these very waters German submarines have operated within the past few months, and brought their wrecks to commerce. At two o'clock this morning half of our company were still finding interesting things to talk about in the cabins and corridors, but no matter what anyone felt there was not a single expression of fear. In explanation, I have heard a definition that seems plausible, and one of my friends has said that fear is largely a momentary sensation and does not exist until the critical period is at hand. For instance, men who are hanged maintain their courage until the last moment. If perhaps this letter should find its way to the bottom of the sea instead of to the masts at Kirkwall or Christians, it is certain that has not been written when its author experienced any particularly unusual feeling. Only plain common sense makes us know that in the war zone we are likewise in the "danger zone." I was given a practical demonstration of this a few hours before I left Washington, when I was

## GRANGE NEWS

### BEAR RIVER GRANGE.

Bear River Grange, No. 285, held its regular meeting in the vestry at Newry, Me., Jan. 22, 1916, at 8:45 P. M. Worthy Master in chair filled vacant chairs as follows: Chaplain, Cora Davis; Major, Pearl Chapman. Minutes of last meeting were read also Resolutions of Respect on the death of Mrs. A. T. Powers. The following committee for the ensuing year were appointed by the Worthy Master:

Executive Com., S. P. Davis, A. E. Bailey, D. C. Smith; Finance Com., D. C. Smith, E. W. Stearns, M. A. Holt; Committee on Charity, S. P. Davis and wife, A. E. Bailey; Organist, Gladys Davis; Librarian, A. E. Bailey.

On motion it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to oversee the repairing of the stable and stalls; this committee consisted of Dr. G. Smith, C. F. Saunders and S. P. Davis. On motion it was voted to have A. E. Bailey procure some holders for the staves. On motion it was voted to have the Furniture Committee purchase a piano for the Grange.

The literary program was as follows: Quotations from the members; Anecdotes, Nellie Davis, S. P. Davis, C. F. Saunders, Adelle Saunders, Cora Davis, Ray Parker, Earl Davis, Gladys Davis; Music, Gladys Davis; Music, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wight.

On motion it was voted to have every other meeting in the afternoon, beginning with an afternoon meeting, Saturday, Feb. 5th.

### UPTON GRANGE.

At the last regular meeting of Upton Grange, No. 404, the officers were installed by Past Master Hollis L. Abbott, assisted by A. W. Judkins. Master—Daisie B. Warren. Overseer—H. W. Whitney. Lecturer—Rene Lane. Steward—Ed Warren. Asst. Steward—Guy Pratt. Chaplain—Cora Abbott. Secretary—Bertha Judkins. Gate Keeper—Bennett Bartlett. Ceres—Lyvonne Whitmore. Pomona—Jennie Jenkins. Treasurer elect—Jennie Jenkins. Flora elect—Josephine West, who was not present. At the close of the meeting an oyster and pastry supper was served. There were seventeen members present.

### WEST PARIS GRANGE.

West Paris Grange held a very interesting meeting, Jan. 22, about forty members being present. All officers were present except Gate Keeper. It was voted to invite Paris Grange to meet with West Paris Grange, Feb. 12. There is to be a short Lincoln Day program in the forenoon, consisting of the roll call answered by quotations and anecdotes from the life of Lincoln, with sketches of Lincoln's life and patriotic songs. In the afternoon, there is to be a speaker from away. The meeting will be open to the public during the literary program. It was arranged to have a sale, supper and dance in connection with the drama, "The Black Heifer," to be given in the West Paris Grange Hall by members of Pleasant Pond Grange on Feb. 8. The following committees were appointed:

Finance Work: Mrs. Mary Stetson, Mrs. Cora Stearns.

Apron Committee: Mrs. Will Berry, Mrs. Emma Edna Fodell, Mrs. Chas. Barden, Mrs. Geo. Stone.

Candy: Mrs. D. A. Grover, Mrs. Welch.

Vegetables: A. R. Taell, Alanson Cummings, Leon Folton.

Five-cent Tables: Doris Field, Mrs. White.

Supper Committee: Lady Officers, Will Lurey, Mr. Welch.

Kitchen Committee: Mrs. Peabody, Mabel Curtis, Mary Stevens.

Dance Committee: Standing Entertainment Committee.

The following program was present:

Singing, Grange Roll Call of members, answered by telling "What I intend to do to help the Grange meetings out this year."

Piano Solo: Sister Nettie Swarz.

Singing, Grange Roll Call of members, answered by telling "What I intend to do to help the Grange meetings out this year."

Piano Solo: Question discussed was, "Should military training be taught in our high schools and colleges?"

Singing, Grange West Paris Grange met with Pleasant Pond Grange, West Sumner, Jan. 19, about forty-seven members of West Paris being present. The meeting was a very enjoyable one.

(Continued on page 8.)

## BETHEL BAND

### Concert A Decided Success

The concert given by the Bethel Band last Thursday evening was a decided success. Every selection was well rendered and showed the result of much work.

The band is under the leadership of Mr. E. A. Herrick and has a membership of eighteen. Clarinets: E. A. Herrick, P. C. Andrews, H. F. Inman, Edgar Inman; Cornets: Mrs. Arthur Herrick, W. E. Bartlett, H. E. Jordan, Miss Ruby Ashby; Altos: Miss Margaret E. Herrick, F. J. Tyler, Miss Esther Tyler; Trombones: Arthur Herrick, Ralph Young; Baritone, L. W. Rameell; B-Flat Bass, E. A. Barker; E-Flat Bass, Miss Blanche Hart; Snare Drum, Roger Sloan; Bass Drum, D. M. Forbes.

The vocal solos by Miss Doris Frost, and the cornet and trombone duet by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herrick, with Miss Blanche Herrick, accompanist, were much appreciated.

A social dance followed the concert, music being furnished by Herrick's Orchestra.

### AN HOUR OF APPRECIATION.

The Alumni Social Club gathered around the Lounge fire last Sunday afternoon to be brought into a more vital recognition of the principles that made Sumner Edwards what he was, while with us.

Mrs. Herrick's beautiful Tribute was used as a framework into which Mrs. Gehring interlaced many a sweet memory, many an delicately unselfish act, many an embodied principle illustrated by this noble young life we are missing so keenly.

Mrs. Gehring closed her hour of tender recollections by asking, What made it possible for Sumner Edwards to live such a life? Not only do we recognize and admire his brilliantly successful college experiences—but what made him the devoted, unselfish son, the ready helpful friend, the pure-minded, self-mastering man?

Among college temptations, in the harsh experiences of the Medical Schools, he stood sturdily upon rock foundations of principle. Twenty-six years of life hold many opportunities for choices! The tools of this world were used by him—without cutting himself by their use. He was all ready for action.

Sumner Edwards was what he was, because of his horizon. He believed in "The power of an endless life"; the present hour did not shut out a better future.

Consider the waste such a soul would be, were it not living on and on. Nature never wastes an atom of matter, if the fire on this earth is stored sunshine from the days when the tree received it, and now comes out in a new form, and goes into the atmosphere to be still further used—if such economy is shown in material things—who can doubt the indestructibility of a soul like the one just gone forth?

Even the Greeks with no knowledge of the Light that lights our dark world to-day, saw in the butterfly, an exquisite hope.

The poor crawling worm, shedding its hampering form and rising into the free glad life of the butterfly, is a symbol we may all love to make a part of our living faith, that the great caretaking God, who provides food and a home for the insect that is too small to be seen excepting through the microscope, could never overlook the value of any human soul!

Another life, just as real, as tangible, for more inspiring and powerful awaits the soul that leaves this, so often, hampering body.

But there is a sentence in the New Testament that may well make us become self-questioners. "And he went to his own place." Our place is to be determined by our horizon, by our climbing steps, by our "acknowledgment!"

Sumner is still with us. His life is in his college, in his hospital, in this village, and in the hearts and homes he gladdened by his bright face and cordial responsiveness. Not one of us all but is the better for his clean, aspiring, successful life. We will rejoice in his friendship, and keep him in daily fellowship by becoming like him and by recognizing the impossibility of living a life like his, alone. Nothing can make such a life possible but the acceptance of God as shown to us in the face of Jesus Christ. The One through whom we can see God's character is—

JOHN RICHARDSON,  
MARY E. FAGAN.

(Continued on page 8.)

## GOULD'S ACADEMY

### Miss Whitman spent Sunday in So. Paris.

Mr. Stinson spent the week end in Lewiston.

Florence Chapman remained over Sunday at Holden Hall.

Mr. Stinson was called home Tuesday by a death in the family.

Friday afternoon the Seniors and Juniors gave their declamations.

Mr. John Chase spent the week end with his room-mate, Mr. Philip Lord at Oxford.

Miss Annie Cummings was called home, Monday, by the death of her grandfather.

Miss Whitman was called to South Paris, Wednesday, on account of the death of a friend.

The Y. M. C. A. this week will be led by Harris Hamlin, subject, "Who is known as the 'father of the faithful' and friends of God?"

Brinnie Rabineau has been chosen to represent the Y. W. C. A. at Hebrew Academy, Feb. 8. This is an exchange meeting. Harris Hamlin will go to the Y. M. C. A. representative.

Owing to the illness of the leader, the Y. W. C. A. girls held a leaderless meeting last Wednesday. Though but few were present the meeting was a success. Alice Brown leads this week; her subject is, "Mexico."

The girls have been diligently rehearsing for the farce, "No Men Wanted," which was to be given this week, but will be postponed on account of so much illness in the school. Announcement of the date will be made later.

The record of the week has been largely one of sickness. At Holden Hall, Annie Cummings, Robert Hastings and Jessie Cummings were taken ill on Tuesday and have not yet returned to school. Four other students and Miss Whitmore have taken their turn since. Among the more serious cases aside from those were Muriel Park and Kathryn Haneson. Only about half the school was present on Monday morning but all are reported improving at the present writing.

Friday evening Gould's played basketball with the Town team and won with a score of 20 to 17. It was exceedingly fast and close. During the first half the score was a tie until the last minute. Harry Young did some splendid long distance shooting for the Academy, while Howe made the largest score for the town.

The small audience present was so enthusiastic that it produced the loudest routing of the season. We regret that the friends of the school and the boys do not give these games better support. Following is the line-up:

**GOULD'S.** TOWN TEAM.

Norton, rf., lbs. Goddard, Young, H., lf., lbs. Robertson, Mundt, c. Howe, Cummings, Ray, lb., rf., R. Young, Cummings, Ray, rb., rs., R. Young, Cummings, Ray, rb., rs., R. Young, Smith, Inman, sub., lf., sub., Thurston.

Goals from the floor: Norton 1, H. Young 6, Mundt 4, Ray Cummings 1, Howe 3, Roy Cummings 1, Goddard 2, Howe 3, Roy 2, Thurston 1. Goals from the floor: Howe 1, Score: Gould's 29, Town Team 17. Time, 2 20-minute periods.

Referee, Small; Scorer, Pratt; Timers, Hall, Sloan, Pratt.

### RESOLUTIONS

ON THE DEATH OF JENNIE WILSON COFFIN OF MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE, OILEAD, ME.

Resolved, Whereas our Sister, Jennie Wilson Coffin, a member of our Order has been called to the Great Beyond. To remind us of our frailties of life and although we believe the all seeing eye of God is ever watching over us and that He doth all things well, nevertheless we sorrow in our earthly way for our sister.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family extending our sympathy, that these resolutions be spread upon our records and printed in the Oxford County Citizen.

JOHN RICHARDSON,  
MARY E. FAGAN.

(Continued on page 8.)

## SERMON

### Delivered by Rev. W. C. Curtis of Congregational Church

Bethel

JAS. 1-27.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their afflictions, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

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# Ball Gowns

\$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.00

We have just received them fresh and new from the manufacturers. To appreciate their beauty and attractiveness you should see them. Many styles, no two alike. They are made of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe-de-chine, Chiffon over Net, and Messaline Silk in pink, light blue, nile, mao, rose, and sunset, very artistically trimmed with lace net, chiffon and some with velvet.

## NEW MATERIALS FOR BALL DRESSES

We are showing very attractive materials in evening shades.

Chiffon Taffeta is one of the very latest creations in plain and changeable colors, 36 inches wide, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per yard.

Crepe-de-chine, very desirable, in beautiful shades. Certainly you could not choose a more beautiful material, 40 inches wide, \$1.50 per yard.

Crepe-On, a very pretty material, and inexpensive. Very much like the Crepe-de-chine. In attractive evening shades, 36 inches wide, 50c per yard.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

### LOCKE'S MILLS.

Merton Herrick of South Paris was a guest of friends, Sunday.

Curtis Abbott was out of town the week end.

Rev. T. G. Chapman of Bethel preached at the Union Church, Sunday.

Eva Fliske is quite ill at this writing.

Robert Mills of Bethel is working in the mill here.

Mrs. Elmer Fliske, who has been very ill, is gaining.

Schools closed Friday after a successful term of seven weeks taught by Misses Farrington and Jeffords. Both parents, as well as scholars hope they will return next spring. Miss Jeffords returned to her home in Gorham, Me.

The Leap Year Ball given by the Girl's Club, Friday evening, was a success financially as well as socially. The ladies invited the gentlemen who, by the smiles on their faces all the evening, were pleased to see the ladies paying the bills. There was a large attendance, music being furnished by Mr. and Mrs. True of Norway.

### HANOVER.

Colds and coughs are quite prevalent in town at this writing.

L. A. Roberts and family entertained the whist club, Saturday evening. First prizes were won by Miss Gladys Davis and Ell Stearns, consolation prizes by Celia Brown and Alton Bartlett. Refreshments were served. Vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Earl and Gladys Davis.

Ell Stearns is taking cream to Rumford at present for C. P. Saunders.

L. A. Roberts and family were guests at H. N. Howe's, Tuesday.

Mrs. Helen Barker went to Mexico, Thursday evening to install the officers of the Pythian Sisters. Mrs. Barker is District Deputy.

People have been filling their ice houses.

C. P. Saunders was in Lewiston and Auburn, Friday, to purchase a house.

Mrs. Martha Bartlett and sons entertained the whist club, Thursday evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. L. A. Roberts and Ell Stearns, second prizes by Mrs. Ell Stearns and C. P. Saunders. Delicous refreshments were served. Several readings were given by different members.

Mrs. Charlie Reed is quite ill. Miss Celia Brown was called to Rumford by the illness of her mother.

### Why Not

Spend those Spare Moments in Doing Fancy Work?

We have a full line of Crochet Cotton in White and Colors.

A Regular 10c Pattern will be Given Free with every ball of Cotton.

Many Attractive Patterns in Stamped Goods.

**Carver's**  
General Store

# Start Now in the Jitney Club----

A payment of 5c is all that is required and the balance in easy payments will entitle you to a Victrola. You can use the Victrola while you pay if you wish. Come in and talk this over with us. Come Now.

Lyon, the Jeweler, Cole Block, Bethel, Maine

## BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Roger D. Long is in Portland.

Mrs. John Swan was in Norway, Thursday.

Mrs. E. L. Brown was in Lewiston one day last week.

Miss Isa Good from Albany is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. W. C. Garcey is quite ill at her home on Mason street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Powers from Newry were in town, Friday.

Mr. Charles Hutchins of Portland was in town the first of the week.

Mr. Elijah Hall of Bingham is spending a few days with relatives in Bethel.

Mr. Clyde Pike and family have moved into the Kimball rent on Church street.

Dr. I. H. Wight was called to Gorham, Tuesday, by the illness of his brother.

Miss Minnie Capen and her sister, Alice, were in Lewiston, shopping, last Wednesday.

Mrs. Albert Eames and daughter, Alice, from Sunday River were visitors in town, Friday.

Mrs. A. E. Herrick returned home, Friday, after spending a few days with her daughters in Boston.

Misses Florence and Frances Carter of Portland were week end guests of their mother, Mrs. Ella Carter.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Angella Clark, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 1, Subject, "Peace and Arbitration."

Mrs. Frank Stevens and little daughter from Portland spent a few days the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Thurston.

Mrs. Venie Brown was in Lewiston, Saturday, to accompany Mr. Brown's mother from the hospital, where she has been for treatment. Mrs. Brown will spend a few weeks at the home of her son until she is able to return to her home in Norway.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland West motored down from Errol last week and were guests of relatives a few days. Mr. West has put runners on the front of his Ford and shortened the hind axle so that the wheels will run in the sleigh track.

**UPTON.**

Perry W. Judkins has gone to Attleboro, Mass.

Harry Coolidge and wife came home from Errol, where he has a job sealing, to look after getting supplies and material for repairs hauled to the camp on B Pond Island.

Schools closed Jan. 20.

Clarence West is working for True Durkee.

Charles Brown hauled a load of flour and grain from Bethel last week.

But very little snow in this vicinity.

The fields are bare in places.

Bedford Corey came up from Andover to spend the week end with relatives in town.

**NEWRY.**

Irving French went to West Paris last Saturday.

The people here in town were quite surprised last Sunday on looking from their windows to see an automobile on runners.

Solma Smith has been visiting her aunt in Hanover and returned Friday.

Miss Agnes Frost is at Errol, N. H., working for Mrs. Ellis Linn.

**BALTIMORE POINT.**

Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Jane Kimball returned from Portland, Wednesday.

Stearns & Holt have their saw mill in running order.

M. E. Barker is working life insurance in Franklin County.

All in this section have harvested their ice.

Mrs. Lizzie Libby has returned to her home in Gray after a visit to her brother, W. H. Caldwell.

Arthur Ladd of Ringfield was in town, Saturday.

**BABY'S SKIN TROUBLES**

Pimples—Eruptions—Eczema quickly yield to the soothing and healing qualities of Dr. Holsten's Eczema Ointment. No matter where located, how bad or long standing, Dr. Holsten's Eczema Ointment will remove every trace of the ailment. It will restore the skin to its natural softness and purity. Don't let your child suffer—don't be embarrassed by having your child's face disfigured with blemishes or ugly scars. Use Dr. Holsten's Eczema Ointment. It's guaranteed. No cure, no pay. See us at your Druggist. Adv.

## TINKER'S

Famous Singing Orchestra  
and  
Concert Company

Odeon Hall, Bethel, Maine

SAT. EVE., JANUARY 29th

Entire Change of Program  
Exhibition of the Famous Castle Dances

Doors Open at 7 O'clock. Entertainment Starts at 7.30

Dancing 9 to 12

POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE THIS YEAR

## IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Park & Pollard's "Lay or Bust"  
is what Gets the Eggs

**Hominy Feed**  
For Horses and Cows

A Full Line of Stock, Dairy and Hen Feeds

PEERLESS, STOTT'S FANCY

and DIAMOND FLOUR

J. B. HAM CO.

Bethel, Maine.

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The pay is greater than in most of the professions. With a table, a chair, paper and typewriter, you can begin now; and you do not need to give up your present employment. Even if you do not wish to take up journalism as a profession, there is no better mental training than learning how to write.

The man or woman who writes is automatically thrown in touch with the big people who are shaping the destiny of the state and the nation, and with the big things that are taking place in the new development of the country.

The fundamentals are carefully and simply arranged in our Correspondence Course of Instruction. A Washington correspondent who has written for every class of publications during the past twenty-five years has arranged the work, and is in charge of the course. Money back if you are not satisfied.

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Grapefruit, 7c each, 4 for 25c

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Fancy Eating Apples, 25c doz.

## A SUPPLY OF FRESH NUTS

Ice Cream can be obtained in large or small quantities throughout the winter months.

We shall be pleased to serve you.

**BETHEL FRUIT CO.**

## THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

PLEASANT, COMFORTABLE HOMES.

Beneficially Influence Future Lives.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

It seems harder for women in modern times to attain to real beauty than it was for women hundred or more years ago. The poet has said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," but modern usage would make it "A thing of beauty is a joy while it is in style." It is to the imminent advantage of shopkeeper and manufacturer that it should be so. Furnishings are made with as little expense as possible, their insufficiency is glossed over with a shining surface, and a new style appears each season. These furnishings have no durability and must necessarily be replaced from time to time.

Exactly the opposite was true when furnishings were made by hand. It was a long and tedious process to produce a worthy article. It was made in the expectation of its lasting a life-time or more. The maker, kept constantly in mind its intended use. There was no carelessness in workmanship to be covered with veneer. The result was a simplicity of design and finish that make such articles eagerly sought after today.

The tendency toward show and insincerity is decidedly a modern one caused in a large manner by the profusion of factory made articles and the unprecedented prosperity of middle class people who are very apt to spend the money first and do their thinking afterward, if at all. Bargain sales and clever advertising catch the unwary and cause them to part with their money for that which is neither useful nor beautiful.

Before it is possible to arrive at some conclusion as to what is best in our homes we must first have a definite idea of what the home is for. By order and poet the home is extolled as the most sacred place on earth. Politicians tell us that the home is the basis unit of the state and no community can rise above the level of its homes.

Psychologists teach us that the home is the environment that does most to shape the destiny of the future citizens of the state. If these theories be true the home is more than a comfortable place to eat and sleep. Hotels and boarding houses can supply these wants admirably and yet they are poor substitutes for a good home. While in a good home the material wants are easily supplied; much more than this is also accomplished. It is a refuge and retreat from the cares and anxieties of the world; a place of peace and content from the stress of outside duties. And the inspiration and guiding spirit of it all is the mother. In her center the happiness of the whole family group. It is in her power to keep her family happily together under her own roof or by constant freckfulness and weary to drive them elsewhere for content and happiness.

If this conception of the home and the mother is true it follows that a new value must be placed on some of the household processes and in many homes a complete readjustment is necessary.

It is more important to save the mother than to save a few dollars.

Since she is the most precious asset and the one impossible to replace it is time that she should put a new value on herself and recognize the dignity of her calling.

She is not and never should be a household drudge. She should not have to work so hard that she is nervous and dispirited and poor company for her husband and children. She should have time for rest and for mental improvement so that she may enter into what interests her family. Such a condition would go a long way toward holding the family together and strengthening the bond that naturally unites them.

But it is very manifest that such conditions are foreign to a very large proportion of farm women. Their lives are spent in the drudgery of cooking and washing and cleaning with almost no time to rest. And if there should be a moment of leisure the poor woman is too tired to read or to enjoy the beautiful outdoors around her. The

**PE-**

FOR  
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Beneficially Influence Future Lives.

Mrs. A. R. Kohler.

It seems harder for women in modern times to attain to real beauty of line and proportion and color in house furnishings than it was for women a hundred or more years ago. The poet has said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," but modern usage would make it "A thing of beauty is a joy while in style." It is to the immense advantage of shopkeeper and manufacturer that it should be so. Furnishings are made with as little expense as possible, their insufficiency is glossed over with a shining surface, and a new style appears each season. These furnishings have no durability and must necessarily be replaced from time to time.

Exactly the opposite was true when furnishings were made by hand. It was a long and tedious process to produce a worthy article. It was made in the expectation of its lasting a life-time or more. The maker kept constantly in mind its intended use. There was no careless workmanship to be covered up with veneer. The result was a simplicity of design and finish that made such articles eagerly sought after today.

The tendency toward show and insincerity is decidedly a modern one caused in a large manner by the profusion of factory made articles and the unprecedented prosperity of middle class people who are very apt to spend their money first and do their thinking afterward, if at all. Bargain sales and clever advertising catch the unwary and cause them to part with their money for that which is neither useful nor beautiful.

Before it is possible to arrive at some conclusion as to what is best in our homes we must first have a definite idea of what the home is for. By orator and poet the home is extolled as the most sacred place on earth. Political economists tell us that the home is the basic unit of the state and no community can rise above the level of its homes.

Psychologists teach us that the home is the environment that does most to shape the destiny of the future citizens of the state. If these theories be true the home is more than a comfortable place to eat and sleep. Hotels and boarding houses can supply these wants admirably and yet they are poor substitutes for a good home. While in a good home the material wants are carefully supplied; much more than this is also accomplished. It is a refuge or retreat from the cares and anxieties of the world; a place of peace and comfort from the stress of outside duties. And the inspiration and guiding spirit of it all is the mother. In her centers the happiness of the whole family group. It is in her power to keep her family happily together under her own roof or by constant fretfulness and worry to drive them elsewhere for comfort and happiness.

If this conception of the home and the mother is true it follows that a new value must be placed on some of the household processes and in many homes a complete readjustment is necessary. It is more important to save the mother than to save a few dollars. Since she is the most precious asset and the one impossible to replace it is time that she should put a new value on herself and recognize the dignity of her calling. She is not and never should be a household drudge. She should not have to work so hard that she is nervous and dispirited and poor company for her husband and children. She should have time for rest and for mental improvement so that she may enter into what interests her family. Such a condition would go a long way toward holding the family together and strengthening the bond that naturally unites them.

But it is very manifest that such conditions are foreign to a very large proportion of farm women. Their lives are spent in the drudgery of cooking and washing and cleaning with almost no time to rest. And if there should be a moment of leisure the poor woman is too tired to read or to enjoy the beautiful outdoors around her. This

ceaseless drudgery goes on with apparently no idea either on her part or that of her husband that any measures could be taken to remedy it. The following case is not without its prototype in hundreds of farm homes: A mother's health broke down because of overwork. Investigation brought out the fact that for years she had been carrying coal from the barn. When questioned if there were any reason why a coal bin should not have been built close to the kitchen door the husband replied that there was none except that it had never occurred to him and no one had ever suggested it.

There fore in this series of articles on Household Arts the militaristic side is to be emphasized. The mother and her burdens are to be considered first of all.

The greatest trouble in trying to help relieve an overworked woman of some of her drudgery is the fact that too often the woman is in such a deep rut that she cannot see her way out and the most helpful suggestions are looked upon as the dreams of an impractical person who does not understand her conditions. And so she goes patiently on in the same hard way when a reformation as to methods would make life easier and much more worth while.

A clever woman who is a leader in the suffrage cause says that women have ascended from their ancestors. And in the main this is true. But the woman who goes on contentedly doing her work as her grandmother did surely belongs to the class that has descended. Tennyson speaks of us as being heirs of all the ages, but heirs who live only on their inheritance and fail to avail themselves of the present to use and increase their heritages are apt to find themselves bankrupt.

The women who are satisfied with doing exactly as their mothers and grandmothers did are missing the best things that life has in store for them. Perhaps there has never been a time when such tremendous strides have been taken in the interest of science and practical arts. And though household affairs have not received the share that is due them, yet there are thousands of women, particularly farm women, who fail to avail themselves of many of the simplest of these helps.

When one finds a woman whose husband owns a farm and has money in the bank, doing most of the work and all the washing for her family of eight children without the help even of a wash machine, and pumping the water at a pump twenty feet from the house, she wonders what will rouse such people to the fact that they are living in the twentieth century instead of the middle ages.

The methods of farming have had the careful consideration of government experts for many years and it is not difficult to make the farmer realize that money spent for machinery which will lighten or shorten his labor is money well spent. But it is only with our present administration that we find the government giving attention to the farmer's wife and her workshop. They realize that pleasant and comfortable farm homes tend to hold families together whereas cheerless, uncomfortable and unsanitary houses drive the boys and girls to the city.

In constructing a farm house as well as in furnishing, its healthfulness should be the first consideration. All other considerations should give place to this the greatest of all.

After this the possible economy in household labor and the conservation of the strength of the housewife come next in importance.

It is far better to have a pleasant and convenient kitchen than a parlor fitted up in the most approved style.

Throughout the house the comfort of the individual members of the family and the usefulness of each article should be considered. After these requirements are satisfied we may then inquire if the articles are beautiful.

Who cares how beautiful a chair is if it is impossible to rest comfortably in it. Chairs were made primarily to sit in and not to look at. It does not follow however that it is impossible to combine beauty, comfort and utility. The highly ornamental fragile pieces of furniture are apt to be less beautiful than the more substantial kinds.

Few of us have the opportunity of selecting the site and building the house according to our ideals. Too often we must put up with houses poorly planned and poorly built. But it is often possible at a slight cost to change or modify the conditions of a farm house so as to greatly better conditions. This problem is to receive con-

## Does Your Child Have Worms?

Thousands of children suffer agonies from worms and their parents do not know it. Familiar symptoms of worms in children are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

Grown folks are subject to worms also. The one best remedy is Dr. True's Elixir, Family Laxative and Worm Expeller. Good for adults also. Mrs. Curtis, of Houston, Texas, believes this, and writes that she will be glad to tell her friends of the benefits she has received. Get bottle today—at your dealer's, 35c, 50c and \$1. Advice free. Write me today.

Auburn, Maine. Dr. True.

sideration by the Department of Agriculture. The first emphasis is to be put on economy both in the construction of the building and in the housework, after which attention will be given to the treatment of beauty. By beauty is meant simplicity in line and good proportions and not so called applied ornaments. Such things as narrow porches, filigree work, numerous angles in walls and roofs, towers and useless doors add to the cost of construction and the upkeep of the building and at the same time are far from beautiful. This simplicity is entirely in keeping with a general plan of economy.

Economy, however, does not always mean cheapness. Double strength glass may be much more economical than single strength notwithstanding its greater first cost. A water system in the house may be a paying investment if it adds to the efficiency of the housewife and the healthfulness of the family.

The kitchen is by far the most important room in the farm house. It is the laboratory in which is prepared the food for the whole family. And there is nothing which goes farther to determine what a family is than what it eats.

Most of the time and labor of the housewife are expended here. So

that many other features of the average house might well be stinted in order to have a well-constructed, well equipped kitchen. After the kitchen is provided for other features come in for due consideration and not the least of these are the porches. There should be a screened-in porch, with every kitchen. Vines and flowers should give this porch a pleasant outside.

How much of the drudgery connected

with summer work can be done with such pleasant surroundings that it will lose much of the irksomeness that it would have if performed in the hot kitchen. Here vegetables may be looked over and prepared for cooking, fruit prepared for canning, or jelly making, the ironing done and possibly the washing. A book or magazine may be had to occupy the attention when there are a few moments of waiting. If it is shady in the afternoon the ironing and darning may also be done here. It can be turned into a combination workshop and living room for the hot summer weather.

If this screened-in porch be supple-

mented with a sleeping porch also

screened in the problem of outdoor liv-

ing will be solved for the summer months.

If a porch is built two stories high instead of only one the cost for

the two will not be materially greater than for one. The same roof and founda-

tion serve for both, the extra floor and ceiling for it being the principal added expense. The sleeping porch should also be screened in. And when the money can be had for it, it should also be furnished with windows, which

can be pushed out of sight in some such

manner as eat windows are disposed of.

A sudden storm need not disturb the

sleepers no more than to close the windows against the rain and go on sleep-

ing. These windows also make it pos-

sible to sleep out doors the year around

if one is so inclined. And there are

many who strongly advocate this prac-

tice in no severe a climate as Maine.

Mrs. Chas. H. Gilbert of Boston is ill.

Mrs. Gilbert formerly resided in Canton.

Mrs. Cora Nelson Tilley, who has

been in the C. M. G. Hospital for sev-

eral months, has returned to her home

in Turner.

Swasey Wadlin was at home over

Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Walsh of Curtis

Corners arrived Saturday night and op-

ened evangelistic meetings at the United

Baptist church, Sunday.

They are boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

A. E. Johnson.

W. L. Roberts is still confined to his

room by illness.

Mary I. Richardson spent Saturday

and Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Harland Bryant and little son

of Island Falls are guests of their par-

ents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Blabey.

It is expected that the high school

girls of Buckfield will present a drama

at the Orange Hall, Feb. 4th.

At the present time the local tannery

plant is running five days in a week.

Edward Richardson has been quite

ill in the past week.

Friends who have called on Mrs.

Mary A. Robinson at the Home for

Aged Women in Auburn report that she

is most delightfully situated, has a

beautiful room and is contented and en-

joying life.

Mrs. G. L. Wadlin has been visiting

relatives in Lewiston.

The officers elected at the Universi-

ty parish meeting were: Moderator, E.

B. Westgate; Trustees, A. E. Russell,

Jr., A. E. Johnson and G. L. Wadlin;

Clerk, Mrs. A. F. Russell, Jr.; Treas.,

Mrs. Alma Towle; Music Committee,

Mrs. A. P. York, Mrs. Gladys Russell,

and Miss Eleanor Westgate; Chorister,

Theon Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dailey of North

Livermore greeted friends in town, Sat-

urday.

Mrs. Chas. L. Snow of Hopkinton, N.

H., is spending the week with her par-

ents, S. C. Jones and wife.

## CANTON

Mrs. Lucy Nason of Livermore Falls has been a guest of Chas. F. Oldham and family of Canton.

Miss Mildred Keene of East Sumner has been a guest of her cousin, Miss Agnes Head.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Stevens of Orr's Island are at the home of Walter Gammon for the winter.

The officers of the Ladies' Aid of the United Baptist Church have been elected as follows: President, Mrs. Clementine Walker; Vice Pres., Mrs. Abbie Proctor; Secy., Miss Boba Crockett; Treas., Mrs. Minnie Oliver; Chap., Mrs. John N. Tyler.

Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain of Gilbertville is very ill and a consultation of doctors was held Friday.

Mrs. Clark has sold out her lodging house at Boston and returned to her home in Canton.

The Lucky Friday Club met Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCollister and family. The following officers were chosen: Pres., Mrs. A. H. Adams; Vice Pres., Horace Worden; Secy., Mrs. Chas. Small; Treas., Mrs. I. L. Harmon; Organist, Mrs. Winnifred Roberts; Librarian, Mrs. A. J. Foster.

After a pleasing program, games were played and a treat served. Eight new names were added to the membership of the Club. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Stella Foster and Mrs. Winnifred Roberts.

Howard Clay, who has been ill for three weeks, is improving.

Arthur Swift has gone to the Fairfield sanatorium.

The marriage of Shirley W. Payne of Jay and Vera Bernice Hodge of Canton took place last week, Rev. Harry S. McCready of Livermore Falls officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are at present at the home of her mother, Mrs. Angio Hodge.

At the Odd Fellows meeting, Wednesday evening the first degree was conferred on one candidate and the remaining officers installed.

Mrs. Carl E. Smith, who has been at the home of Wm. Gillipsie and family, has gone to Swarthmore, Pa., for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Eastman recently visited their parents at Hebron.

Mrs. Lena Hannon has been visiting at Livermore Falls.

The Ladies' Aid met Thursday with Mrs. Caleb E. Mendall.

Mrs. Sarah Tasker left Monday for Newmarket, N. H. She expects to return for a short time in March.

Miss Ruth Richardson has been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Ingerson, and family of Winthrop.

W. E. Dresser is confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. J. N. Foye has been quite ill.

Leslie Strout and family, who were former residents of Canton, have moved from Rumford to Waterville. Mr. Strout is employed on the M. C. R. R., running between Waterville and Bangor.

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## THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

## SERMON.

Continued from page 1.

ard in this respect. Doubtless our dear Lord had these lapses of his true principles distinctly in mind, when on the very night of his betrayal, at the last supper, he girded himself with a towel and taking a basin of water passed around washing the feet of his disciples. To show Peter that it was a symbolic act he said, "If I wash thee not thou hast no part with me," and then added at Peter's request to be washed hands, feet and head: "He that is bathed needeth not to wash his feet but is clean every whit."

It means, beyond a doubt, that however thoroughly our sins have been washed away by the cleansing blood of Christ, yet while we are in this world, we shall be stained and trammelled by its impurities and shall daily need the cleansing of forgiveness.

If any cannot perceive that they have been stained or dyed with the world color, it does not prove them absolutely undefiled, for the eyes of the Lord are clearer and keener and more discriminating against sin than ours. For if our heart condemns us not God is greater than our heart and knoweth all things.

It is God who makes the absolute standard for religion. That religion only is pure and undefiled which is so before our God and Father.

That only is right which is so in God's eye and receives his approbation. His religion teaches us to do everything as in his presence.

Paul says in his second epistle to the Corinthians that they that measure themselves by themselves and compare themselves with themselves are without understanding.

"But we will not glory beyond our measure but according to the measure of the measuring rod of God apportioned to us as a measure."

How the speed of the coming kingdom would be accelerated if all Christians were striving earnestly to measure up to the standard that God has for them, instead of looking to others for a pattern, or simply trying to make some improvement over their own past failures. O let us live with reference to the measuring rod of God that our religion may be undefiled.

Next we come to a concrete and practical definition of pure and undefiled religion in its application to life. It is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspoiled from the world.

It is a simple definition. Two brief requirements. Its simplicity is the beauty of the Christian religion. It is notumbered with ceremonies and loaded down with observances and requirements like the Levitical law. But in a single sentence it demands that which will discover the strong trend of life to be Godward. It clearly enunciates a great crucial principle and leaves us to make and keep such rules as shall make that principle reign in our lives.

Men were ever making Jesus about requirements for the attainment of special states or positions. In his kingdom, when he saw the Capernaum multitude following him only because they had eaten of the leaves and fishes and were filled, he said, "Werk not for the meat which perisheth, but for the meat which abideth unto eternal life which the Son of Man shall give unto you." They asked him what meat we do that we may work the works of God. Jesus answered and said unto them, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent, making faith in Christ the essential thing out of which right actions would necessarily spring."

To the earnest, honest seeker after

**TREAT KIDNEYS  
RIGHT WAY**

The new and proper way to treat kidney, liver and blood diseases is to remove the several causes of the trouble-disordered digestive organs, liver and kidneys. This is what Dr. David Kennedy's "Family Remedy" does. It cures the liver and stomach, relieves constipation, cures and purifies kidneys and restores right proportions again. Then the kidneys and bladder have a chance to get right and are restored, healed and strengthened, the blood purified. Dr. Kennedy's "Family Remedy" has an extensive record of success, a standard rapidly growing that may be disregarded. Write Dr. David Kennedy, 20, Broad St., N. Y., for free sample. Large amounts of arguments.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 25 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out and administer his offer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCIAL, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

the pathway to heaven, the guide always points out a plain, simple, straight path.

It is narrow and often rugged and steep but you cannot miss it if you simply follow your guide and lean not to your own understanding.

This definition that James gives of pure religion has but two parts, yet is applicable to one individual seeking the way and also covers the case of every seeker.

To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, stands for true benevolence, for unfeigned love and charity; it stands for broad-minded liberality, unselfishness and self-sacrifice.

Though we are commanded to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, seek it for ourselves, yet he who prays God for blessings on himself alone seeks to go to heaven alone, will never get there. Heaven is for the unselfish, for the self-sacrificing.

There is no better evidence of your genuine conversion to God, than that your heart goes right out after others, and you are very earnest to have them go with you. And there is no better evidence that you are progressing in the way to heaven than the prevailing desire and persistent effort to win others.

For if our heart condemns us not God is greater than our heart and knoweth all things.

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That only is right which is so in God's eye and receives his approbation. His religion teaches us to do everything as in his presence.

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To the earnest, honest seeker after

is not room in it for the love of God and the love of the world.

The world weans the heart from God; and the more the love of it increases the more the love of God diminishes. We can not love God and man more than we can serve God and man.

Now what do these things that spot and defile the religious life mean, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life?

The lust of the flesh is the inclination and appetite to indulge too much in earthly pleasures. It is that which unduly excites and inflames the desires and passions. It includes the love of luxury. It was to guard against this that the devout monks, and other devoted persons of an earlier day, used to be abstemious in eating and drinking, and sometimes to wear hair cloth or fine cloths next the body to keep it under a constant irritation. I am not recommending this practice, but it is not too early for people even in our country villages to set a guard against the love of luxury. It is the grave of nations.

The lust of the eye refers to the indiscriminate desire for treasures, to too great delight in the possession of beautiful things. It embraces all that is meant by covetousness and the disposition to possess and use things that excite it. We need not only to guard against covetousness in ourselves, but we also need to have a care lest we excite it in others. The excessive love of display leads to spiritual bankruptcy as well as to financial bankruptcy.

The pride of life is hydra-headed, and a head will not frequently reveal itself to another, that we are confident we do not possess. It is a disease of the mind that craves the grandeur, equipment and pomp of vainglorious life; it is ambition that thirsts for distinction, honor and applause. It is a disease of the ear that demands praise, admiration andattery.

Whoever yields himself to these lusts becomes self-centered, makes pleasure his law, expediency his guiding principle, enthrones selfishness, and his end misery and death.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father demands that we shall purge our hearts and minds and consciences from these earthly lusts that we may thus keep unspotted from the world, just as much as it demands that we shall be benevolent, unselfish and sympathetic.

When God made the world he pronounced it good, and it is to be admired as his work. Yet from another viewpoint we are bound to see in it a rival of God, a usurper trying to dominate itself into the place that God has made for himself. This is why we need to call upon our souls, upon all the divinity within us to resist its usurpation.

In one of his doxologies, II Cor., 1st Chapter, Paul says, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all afflictions, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any affliction, through the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." For as the sufferings of Christ abound unto us, even so our comfort also abounds through Christ.

There is then this blessedness in afflictions, that in them Christ teaches us how to comfort others in their affliction, teaches us the worth, the helpfulness of genuine sympathy and how to apply it.

And to keep one's self unspoiled from the world.

Beneficence, unselfishness, regard for others, genuine sympathy, these do not constitute all of pure religion. Perhaps you thought they did, many have made the same mistake, and to not a few it has been a fatal error.

There are multitudes of benevolent people, unselfish people, who are yet unconverted by grace, who have made no personal acceptance of the sacrifice of Christ for them, who stand on the records of heaven as of the children of this world.

There are many others, I fear, that account themselves disciples who have failed to observe the paramount importance of the scriptures everywhere attached to a separated life. They lack a just conception of what it is to keep unspotted from the world, or how essential it is to a truly religious life.

But an unspotted life is, according to the apostle, correlative in importance to unfeigned love and charity. The soul is apt to spot and blemish the soul. It is hard to live in daily contact with it and not be defiled by it.

Matthew Henry says, the very things of the world too much tint our spirits if we are much conversant with them; but the sins and lusts of the world deface and defile them very wantonly indeed.

Dr. John compiles all that is in the world that we are not to love, the things which are sure to defile us if we become familiar with them on equal terms, under three heads, then the kidneys and bladder have a chance to get right and are restored, healed and strengthened, the blood purified. Dr. Kennedy's "Family Remedy" has an extensive record of success, a standard rapidly growing that may be disregarded. Write Dr. David Kennedy, 20, Broad St., N. Y., for free sample. Large amounts of arguments.

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Whoever yields himself to these lusts becomes self-centered, makes pleasure his law, expediency his guiding principle, enthrones selfishness, and his end misery and death.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father demands that we shall purge our hearts and minds and consciences from these earthly lusts that we may thus keep unspotted from the world, just as much as it demands that we shall be benevolent, unselfish and sympathetic.

When God made the world he pronounced it good, and it is to be admired as his work. Yet from another viewpoint we are bound to see in it a rival of God, a usurper trying to dominate itself into the place that God has made for himself. This is why we need to call upon our souls, upon all the divinity within us to resist its usurpation.

In one of his doxologies, II Cor., 1st Chapter, Paul says, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all afflictions, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any affliction, through the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." For as the sufferings of Christ abound unto us, even so our comfort also abounds through Christ.

There are multitudes of benevolent people, unselfish people, who are yet unconverted by grace, who have made no personal acceptance of the sacrifice of Christ for them, who stand on the records of heaven as of the children of this world.

The heart of man is narrow and there

is not room in it for the love of God and the love of the world.

The world weans the heart from God; and the more the love of it increases the more the love of God diminishes. We can not love God and man more than we can serve God and man.

Now what do these things that spot and defile the religious life mean, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life?

The lust of the flesh is the inclination and appetite to indulge too much in earthly pleasures. It is that which unduly excites and inflames the desires and passions. It includes the love of luxury. It was to guard against this that the devout monks, and other devoted persons of an earlier day, used to be abstemious in eating and drinking, and sometimes to wear hair cloth or fine cloths next the body to keep it under a constant irritation. I am not recommending this practice, but it is not too early for people even in our country villages to set a guard against the love of luxury. It is the grave of nations.

The lust of the eye refers to the indiscriminate desire for treasures, to too great delight in the possession of beautiful things. It embraces all that is meant by covetousness and the disposition to possess and use things that excite it. We need not only to guard against covetousness in ourselves, but we also need to have a care lest we excite it in others. The excessive love of display leads to spiritual bankruptcy as well as to financial bankruptcy.

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## RUMFORD

Rumford friends of Fred Oullette, formerly of this town and now a cigar maker in Boston, will be pleased to learn that he was recently awarded a \$5 diamond ring for manufacturing the best cigar in Massachusetts. Mr. Oullette learned his business under the supervision of Charles J. Leary of this town.

The Lotus Male Quartette of Boston will be heard in Rumford for the first time on Friday evening, March 3, at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Stanley Blishes of this town has been elected vice president of the Maine Sportsmen Fish and Game Association. The annual ladies night of the Loyal Order of Moose will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26, at Knights of Pythias Hall. A fine program has been prepared.

David Vincent of Richmond, Canada, is the guest of his son, Don Vincent, of Waldo street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Irish of Rumford avenue are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Two new books have been received at the Public Library that will be of special interest to boys. The books are called "The Boy Mechanic." Volume No. 1 shows a description and 500 pictures how to make or do 700 things such as boats, gliders, camp equipment, wireless outfits, kites, engines, motors, cameras, and hundreds of other things useful, practical, interesting and amusing. Volume No. 2 has 1000 pictures and tells 1000 other and entirely different things to do and make for summer and winter and indoor and outdoor sports, also art and crafts, work and science.

Miss Bertha Israelsen is enjoying a visit of several weeks in Boston.

At a meeting of the members of the Stephens High School Debating Club, Arthur Henry was chosen a debater, and Philo Clark and Wallace Abbott, alternates.

The contest for new members held by the Ladies' Bible Class of the Baptist Church, has resulted in a victory for Mrs. Frow's side. There were fifteen members on each side. The losing side captained by Mrs. Dunn, gave an entertainment at the church on Monday evening. Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Fowley and Miss Flagg were the entertainment committee. The refreshment committee were Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Osburn and Miss Sanborn.

Mr. Robert Pierroult completed his duties in the grocery store of Gauthier Bros. on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. Alton Rawley has finished work in the office of the Maine Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Frank Patterson has finished work as collector for the Metropolitan Insurance Co.

J. G. D. Label, who for several years represented the Metropolitan Insurance Company in this town, and who has been located in Lewiston for the past four years, is taking treatment in a sanatorium conducted by the Insurance Company.

The officers of the Altogether Club for the ensuing year are: Miss Grace McDaniels, president; Miss Lena Felt, vice president; Mrs. Mabelle K. Indley, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting of the club will be held on Feb. 1 with Miss Mabel Davidson of Franklin street.

Preparations are nearing completion for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Rumford Baptist church, to be observed on Feb. 6 and 7. Invitations have been sent to former pastors, Rev. J. D. Graham, Rev. Theodore Lyman Frost and Rev. Israel L. Hanson; also to Rev. I. D. Mowry, D. D., one of the State secretaries of the United Baptist Convention, and to Rev. J. K. Wilson, D. D., editor of Zion's Advocate. Non-resident members have been notified, and from those invited guests, several favorable replies have been received.

Miss Beulah B. Bates of Lewiston, State Field Secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, spoke at the Baptist church on Sunday evening last, also at the Virginia Chapel.

Miss Priscilla Atwater is enjoying a vacation from her duties in the Woolworth store.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith are receiv-

## DIRE DISTRESS

## It is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Bethel Readers

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is often the kidney's cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to the kidney's aid. Means that urinary troubles may follow.

Or danger of worse kidney trouble. Here's Rumford Falls testimony.

Otis W. Burgess, R. F. D. 1, Rumford Falls, Me., says: "I had an attack of kidney trouble and sharp pains in my back came on me suddenly while at work. I tried different medicine, but nothing seemed to give me relief. I was so bad at times that I couldn't work and I couldn't straighten without assistance. I could hardly turn in bed, my back felt so sore. I was losing my appetite and getting weak. Dizzy spells also bothered me. Doctor's Kidney Pills cured me and I am now well and strong."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doctor's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Burgess had. Foster-Milburn Co., Provo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ad.

ing congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dawson are re-

civing congratulations upon the birth of a son.

D. D. G. C. Helen Barker of Han-

over, assisted by Etta Howe as Grand

Senior and Alice Staples as Grand Man-

ager, installed the officers of Ozallie

Temple P. S., last week. The officers

are as follows: M. E. C., Gertrude M.

Gleason; E. S., Maude I. Clifford; E.

J., Mabel R. Small; Manager, Sadie

Webber; M. of R. & C., Lena M. Felt;

M. of F., Annie Welch; Prot., Jane

Lapham; Guard, Bertha Allon; Past

Chief, Flora M. Kidder; Mrs. Gleason

presented Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. Penley and

Lena Felt with Past Chief's pins; Mrs.

Clifford presented Mrs. Barker and her

assistants with bouquets of pinks. The

following program was carried out:

Singing; Reading; Lena M. Felt; Vocal Solo; Barbara Moir; Reading; Gertrude M. Gleason; Reading; Lena M. Felt; Instrumental Music; Etta Howe; Singing. Dainty refreshments were served in the dining hall.

Mr. Frazier J. Grant, who has for many years been in the employ of the Portland and Rumford Falls and the Maine Central Railroads, as foreman of construction crews, has resigned his position to look after his interests in the Mutual Fuel Co., of which he is the principal owner. He will devote his entire time to the management of the property.

The store on Congress street, for many years occupied by the F. O. Walker Co., as a hardware store, has been leased to the firm of Clough and Pillsbury, who after making some changes and improvements in the store, will open the store about Feb. 15 with a complete line of goods in the hardware business. These gentlemen come from Portland.

A great deal of sickness is prevalent throughout the entire town, among those who have been confined to the house through illness being Mrs. R. E. Swain, Mr. Eliash Pratt, Miss Grace

McDaniels, Miss Florence Cornell, Miss

Mart Raynes, Mrs. Walter Raynes,

Mrs. Turgeon, and Miss Howard, a

teacher in the Chisholm School.

A private installation of Purity Re-

belak Lodge took place on Friday ev-

ening last. Supper was served at 6:30,

after which the following officers were installed by District Deputy

President, Mrs. Vina M. Sparks; N. G.

Ethel Skillings; V. G., Mae Abbott;

See; Lena M. Felt; Trans., Hattie Vac-

ney; Chaplain, Mrs. Eunice Putnam;

R. S. N. G., Vlavia Brown; R. B. N.

G., Mary Shaw; R. S. V. G., Florie

Bennett; L. S. V. G., Eva Foster; War-

den, Mildred Brown; Conductor, Natha-

ne Davis; Inside Guard, Beatrice Ham-

ilton; Outside Guard, Archie Thompson.

The following program was car-

ried out: Vocal Solo, Florie Bennett;

Louise M. Kidder presented Mrs. Kath-

leen Lee with a Past Noble Grand's

collar; Reading, Arville M. West; Nedie

Harriman presented Mrs. Vina M.

Sparks and Mrs. Stella V. Dunham

with plants; Vina M. Sparks presented

Lena M. Felt, who began her tenth

year as secretary, with a fountain pen.

The officers of Mexico Lodge, No.

454, N. E. O. P., were installed last

week by J. W. Jones, Grand Warden,

assisted by Mrs. Alice Pierpont, Grand

Guide; Warden, Wm. S. Kelley; Vice

Warden, Anna L. Kelley; Sec., Leon M.

Felt; Fin. Sec., Wm. H. H. Taylor;

Treas., Winnie G. Whitman; Chaplain,

Frank G. Whitney; Guide, Thomas M.

Jones; Guardian, Lula M. Worthley;

Sentinel, Ivory B. Burnell; Past War-

den, Bertha Smith; Third Trustee, Wal-

ter M. Woods. The following program

was carried out: Remarks by Grand

Warden; Vocal Solo, Chester Chaffin;

Reading, Lena M. Felt; Violin and

Piano Duet, Mr. Burnell and Miss Kel-

ley; Vocal Solo, Wm. H. H. Taylor;

Reading, Thos. M. Jones; Solo, Chester

Chaffin; Violin and Piano Duet, Mr.

Burnell and Miss Kelley. Ice cream

and cake were served during the even-

ing.

Dr. J. A. Nile has leased the Majes-

tic Theatre to Mr. Gray of Lewiston,

and closed his interests with the enter-

tainment house on Saturday evening

last. Mr. Gray is a moving picture man,

being the manager of the Mystic

Theatre and the Empire Theatre in

Lewiston, and is perfectly capable of

keeping up the good reputation for

good shows that the Majestic Theatre

has always had. He is to employ the

Triangle Service for four nights each

week, which of itself speaks for good

shows.

Miss Gladys Howard, who is teach-

ing in Rumford, was ill last week with

a severe cold.

The Young People's Whist Club met

Thursday evening, Jan. 20, in the Hook

and Ladder Hall, with eight tables in

use. The first prizes were won by Mr.

and Mrs. Harry Poor, the second by

Mrs. Maggie Stuart and Waldo Merrill.

Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and

coffee were served by the committee.

Miss Gladys Howard, who is teach-

ing in Rumford, was ill last week with

a severe cold.

Y. A. Thurston and F. P. Thomas at-

tended the Ellis River Improvement

Co.'s meeting at Rumford, Monday.

Ray Thurston returned to his hiber-

ating camp at Aziscohos, Monday.

Mrs. E. Marshall from Jay, Me., is

cooking at Dr. F. E. Leslie's.

The Ancient and Honorable Whist

met Saturday evening at their rooms

in C. A. Rand's house, with twenty-

four members present. Mrs. Ada Merrill

won the lady's first prize and Girdler

Sweat the gentleman's. The consulta-

tion prizes were won by Mrs. Holton

Abbott and Wm. Cushman. Refresh-

ments were served.

Arthur Clark, who is working in the

woods at Black Brook, spent Sunday

at his home.

Mrs. Clarence Hall and daughter were

the guests of Mrs. Roger Thurston,

Tuesday of last week.

G. J. Swett and Harry Poor are cut-

ting ice for parties in the village.

A. J. Marble from Rumford Point

<div data-bbox="387 661 420 673" data-label="Text

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PREVENTING MOTTLED BUT-  
TER.

Mottled butter is frequently found  
on the market at this time of the year,  
and, even though it may be of very  
good flavor, it is strongly discriminated  
against by the purchaser. As this defect  
is one of workmanship, it can be  
overcome by the application of proper  
methods on the part of the buttermaker.

Mottles are caused primarily by an  
uneven distribution of salt in the but-  
ter. This may be produced by insuf-  
ficient working of the butter or by  
churning, washing, and working it at  
a very low temperature, or by washing  
or working it at a temperature several  
degrees higher or lower than the churning  
temperature.

When the quantity of butter made in  
one churning is much less than usual,  
it is necessary to work it a greater  
number of revolutions of the churn  
than usual in order to produce the same  
results on the butter.

Extremely low temperatures of churn-  
ing, washing, and working should be  
avoided, because they produce a firm  
butter that is only with great diffi-  
culty that the salt can be worked uni-  
formly into it. High temperatures of  
churning, washing, and working must  
also be avoided to prevent an abnormal  
loss of fat in the buttermilk and also  
the making of a greasy, leaky butter.

Direct low temperatures during  
the manufacturing process should  
always be avoided. Under normal con-  
ditions the temperature of the wash water  
should be the same as, or within 2  
degrees of, that of the buttermilk.

When the churn room is so cold that  
the butter becomes chilled before work-  
ing is completed, mottled butter is fre-  
quently the result. To prevent this it  
is preferable to increase the amount of  
working rather than to raise the tem-  
perature of the wash water.

Mottled butter, then, may be preven-  
ted by using methods that will insure a  
uniform distribution of salt.

## POEMS WORTH READING

"INVISIBLE THINGS."  
Gwen R. White.

O, think of the things invisible  
With which our world is aglow;  
Of beautiful unpainted pictures,  
Which none but the Artists know.

Or the songs which some sweet singer  
Left unsung as she went above,  
To join the choir invisible,  
And sing their songs of love.

Then think of beautiful thoughts,  
Never expressed to young or old;  
And the buds that never blossomed,  
Or the love that was never told.

Think too, of the beautiful sunset  
Which the shower chased away;  
Think of noble lives, which might be,  
And make your life grand today.

Springfield, Vt.

\*\*\* \* \*\*\*

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

"You can't help the baby, parson,  
But still I want ye to go  
Down an' look in upon her,  
An' read an' pray, you know.

Only last week she was skipping 'round,  
A-pullin' my whiskers 'n' hair,  
A-climbin' up to the table  
Into her little high chair.

The first night that she took it,  
When her little cheeks were red,  
When she kissed good night to papa  
And went away to bed,

Box she, "The headache, papa;  
Be better in the mornin'—bye,  
An' somethin' in how she said it  
Just made me want to cry.

"But the mornin' brought the fever,  
And her little hands were hot,  
An' the pretty red in her little cheeks  
Crew into a crimson spot.

But she laid there, just as patient  
Ez ever a woman could,

Takin' whatever we give her,  
Better than a woman would.

"The days are terrible long an' slow,  
An' she's growin' wus in each;  
An' now she's just a-slippin'  
Clear away out of our reach.

Every night when I kiss her,  
Tryin' hard not to cry,

She says in a way that kills me;  
"Be better in mornin'—bye!"

"She can't get through the night, par-  
son.

So I want ye to come an' pray,  
And talk with mother a little—  
You'll know just what to say.  
Not that the baby needs it,  
Not that we make any complaint,  
That God seems to think He's needin'

"The smile in the little saint."

I walked along with the corporal  
To the door of the humble home,  
To which the silent messenger  
Before me had also come;

And if he had been a titled prince  
I would not have been honored more

Than I was with the heartfelt welcome  
To his lowly cottage door.

Next falls again in the cottage;  
They move in silence and dread,  
Around the room where the baby  
Dies panting upon her bed.

"Does baby know papa, darling?"

And she moves her little face,  
With answer that shows she knows him,

But scarce a visible trace

Of her wonderful infantile beauty

Remaining as it was before.

The unsee, silent messenger  
Had waited at their door.

"Papa—kiss—baby—I's—so—tired."

The man bows his face,

And two swollen hands are lifted

In baby's last embrace.

And into her father's grizzled beard  
The little red fingers cling,

While her husky, whispered tenderness

Tears from a rock would wring.

"Baby—is—so—sick—papa—

"Baby—is—wants—you—to—try."

The little hands fell on the coverlet.

"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye."

The night around baby is falling,  
Battling down dark and dense.

Does God need their darling in Heaven?

That He must carry her herself

I prayed with tears in my voice,

As the corporal solemnly knelt,

With grief such as never before

His great warm heart had felt.

O, friendless men and women!

Do you know that around you, and

alike from the humble and haughty,

Death up evermore the cry.

"My child, my precious darling,

How can I let you die?"

O, hear ye the white lips whisper:

"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

\*\*\* \* \*\*\*

LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's often talk of noble deeds,

Acter of the bad ones,

And sing about our happy days.

## She Baked Today With

Her bread would take the blue ribbon at any domestic science exhibition, her cakes a marvel of fine lightness—and her pastry—you ought to taste it! All because William Tell is milled from Ohio Red Winter Wheat by our own process. Go as farther too—both economy and good eating served by ordering

William Tell Flour

And not about the sad ones. We were not made to fret and sigh. And when grief sleeps to wake it, Bright happiness is standing by.

This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men, Or he believes in it;

A light there is in every soul.

That takes the pains to win it.

Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,

And we perchance may wake it;

Our hands contain the magic wand;

This life is what we make it.

Anonymous.

## OX-WARBLIES IN CATTLE.

European Maggot Which Attacks the Backs of Cattle Discovered in Northern States.

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., are urging cattle owners, in the North as well as in the South, to take steps to rid their cattle of ox warbles or "wolves," the importance of which to the cattle industry has been generally underestimated. Ox warbles are the whitish grubs or maggots which develop from the eggs deposited by certain flies known as warble flies, or heel flies and which injure the hides, reduce milk flow, and retard the growth of the animals. The maggots are commonly found just below the skin on the backs of cattle, in the spring. Their presence is revealed by local swellings about the size of pigeons' eggs, each with a small central hole or perforation through which the maggot breathes. From this hole the maggot, when mature, emerges to enter the ground and change to the adult or pupal stage. When full grown the grub is about three-fourths of an inch in length.

In the past trouble from the warbles

has largely been confined to cattle in the South, but recently the Bureau of Entomology has discovered that a second species, heretofore not found in this country but known to be even a more serious pest in Europe than is our native warble, has become well established in certain districts in the northern part of the United States. While it is probable that this so-called European ox warble will not be of as great importance in the southern part of the United

States as the species already established, there is every reason to believe that unless checked it will become generally distributed throughout the northern half of the country. This European species is now generally distributed throughout New York and the New England States, and a few specimens have been obtained from western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, southern Michigan, eastern Iowa and Missouri, and western Washington. Attention is also directed to the fact that this species is now generally distributed throughout southern Canada. The department, therefore, is calling attention at this time to the danger of spreading this species promiscuously about the country, and is urging cattle owners to take the simple means necessary to prevent its spread.

Until recently warbles were not regarded as serious even in the South, because it was thought that the losses occasioned came principally from the damage they did to hides. Even the loss in the aggregate, however, is important, as hide show warble holes three to six months in the year, and dealers pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 less for hides that show even moderate warble infestation. In many cases the scars left after the holes have healed cause buyers to cut prices considerably.

The loss from the warble, however, is by no means limited to the holes the maggots eat in the hides. Extensive investigations in Germany and Denmark indicate that the losses through reduction in milk supply in dairy cattle, the retardation of growth in young stock, and the loss of flesh in all classes of animals are twofold greater than the damage done to the hides.

In some of these tests the early extraction of the grubs from the backs of infested cattle resulted in an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the milk production.

Animals from which the grubs had been extracted showed a gain of more than 5 per cent in weight over similar animals in which the pests were allowed to develop normally.

## Methods of Controlling Warbles.

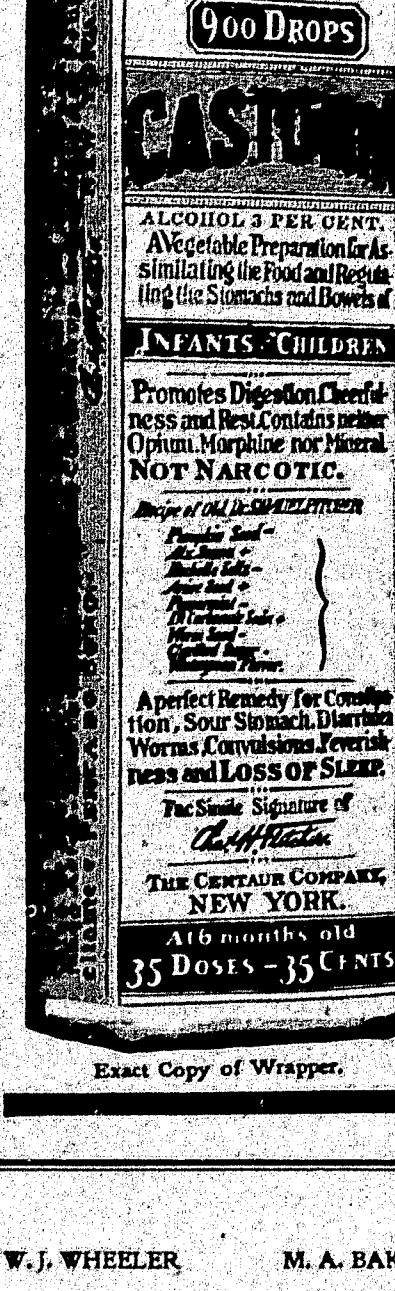
Thus far the veterinarians and entomologists of the department have determined no better way of controlling these pests than through the systematic extraction and destruction of the grubs from the backs of infested animals. When the larvae are nearly ready to leave their host they may be easily squeezed out by pressing the swelling with the fingers, but if not so far developed, it is often very difficult to get them out by squeezing. In such cases a slender pair of forceps may be used for pulling them out. If the swelling and its opening are still very small, the best way of extracting the grub is to make an incision with a knife, after which the grub can be squeezed out by applying strong pressure. Kill the grub when removed.

## When to Examine Cattle.

It is important that warbles be removed as early in their development as possible. This relieves the infested animal from the irritation and prevents the enlargement of the exit holes. While this practice is not applicable to ranch conditions, it is easily put into effect on small farms and in dairies. In the Southern States the herds should be gone over early in December and about twice later at monthly intervals. In the Northern States the extraction should be begun six weeks to two months later. If no grubs are allowed to drop to the ground and remain, the number appearing in cattle in subsequent years will be materially reduced, and if extraction is followed up for several years almost complete eradication will result.

Of course it is important where possible to get concerted action among the stockmen in the destruction of these pests.

In extensive experiments along this line in Germany it was determined that the cost of removing all of the warbles from the backs of cattle during one season was about three cents per head. In this case men were employed especially to do the work. It is possible for practically every farmer and dairymen



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W. J. WHEELER

# JOE THE BOOK FARMER MAKING GOOD ON THE LAND

By

GARRARD HARRIS

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## SYNOPSIS

Joe Weston, fourteen years old, decides to make a success of his father's run-down farm. He reads the latest scientific book, Mr. Somerville, a merchant, agrees to help him.

Joe's father is pessimistic. He sees no success in the boy's farm. Mr. Somerville, struck with Joe's business ability and ambition, backs him in prize competitions.

Passersby on the road linger to watch Joe operate. The smirks that were in evidence at first soon give way to looks of surprise. Joe is showing them something as a farmer.

Joe's father's pessimism gradually fades away. He watches Joe work. He sees him perform wonders with the soil. He soon sees an enthusiastic as Joe. His conversation pleases Mr. Somerville.

Joe's farm is the wonder of the country-side. With a step forward, Joe becomes a commission merchant for his product; he starts a bank account, which he proudly exhibits to his father.

"Yes, but that don't make it good seed corn, or corn that I will guarantee to make what mine did with the same treatment. The fifty bushels of selected seed I did guarantee."

"Oh, shucks! The commonest patch in that patch of yours is so much better than the rest of the corn raised around here that a feller is bound to do better with it. Gimme four bushels at 70 cents."

"All right—with the understanding that I'm not putting it out as seed. I can couch for."

The news was bruited around that Joe Weston was selling his fine corn at common corn prices, and in two weeks he had not a bushel left. To each buyer he explained the difference between field selected seed and that which he could not guarantee. Every buyer reasoned as the first one did and bought.

Nov. 1 Joe went to town, taking the \$7.70 for the corn. Added to the \$125 he had got for seed, it made a total of \$202.70 for the prize acre.

He was a bit worried as to whether he had acted wisely by Mr. Somerville in refusing \$2.50 a bushel for the corn. The old merchant heard him through, then, placing his hands on Joe's shoulders and looking him straight in the eyes, he smiled.

"Son, I'm powerful proud of ye," was all his father could say. Amazingly well, and you ought to stand a good show for the state prize. "I'm calling a public meeting at the courthouse next Wednesday to award the prizes, so you better be on hand."

When they got outside of the door Mr. Weston shook hands with Joe solemnly.

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"Well, by gracious, we beat 'em!" exclaimed Mr. Somerville as they reached the street. He was really more excited than Joe was. "Come on over and get that suit of clothes and outfit I promised to the winner."

"Mr. Somerville, I think that suit ought to go to Oscar Henderson. You and I were partners on this farming business, and somehow I believe it would be best."

"There you are, right again! Of course there's no harm in you taking the suit, but I reckon it would be better to give it to the next highest man."

"I'll go right back in there and tell the professor about the suit for Oscar Henderson."

"I'm glad we did that," said Joe as Mr. Somerville came out.

"I am, too, but I am going to give you a suit anyway myself."

Joe's father cleared his throat awkwardly.

"Mr. Somerville, I—I want to give you them clo's myself. I've been a powerful poor daddy to a mighty fine son, an I ain't never done nothin' much for him. He's made a little man out of himself in spite of me, an' I've got a little money this year for the first time—by soror fellerin' after his lead, an' I want to show that I got some intrus' in him, anyway."

"Well, now, that's all right, and I'm glad to resign in your favor, Tom."

"I believe I'd rather have daddy give 'em to me, Mr. Somerville. We are gettin' to be mighty good partners now, ourselves," smiled Joe.

"You bet we are," delightedly said Tom Weston. "I've got the best boy in these states—an' I'm just findin' it out."

"Now, look here, Tom, I didn't mean in competition with a brand new Tom Weston. I meant that no account chap we used to know!"

"There you go now, trying to crawlish! Be a little sport now and stand the racket!" laughed Tom, who was enjoying the situation hugely.

"Make him stick to it, daddy!" advised Joe.

"Well, wait until that prize money is decided—"

"No, sir! We weren't talkin' about the prizes. We were considerin' straight farmin' an' sellin' stuff off the ground."

"That's right, daddy. We didn't know anything about any prizes when he said that. Don't let him out talk you!"

"Well, we'll have a showdown, then."

"Joe and I have taken in to date a total countin' \$20 worth of turnips sold, or \$613 altogether."

"Gee whiz, that's farmin' some, I tell you! I thought I had you beat world without end, amen!"

"Well, we have some cottonseed and some cowpeas that will add somethin'—and pay all expenses."

"We won't count them, as that is part of our outfit. Is our 'operatin' capital?" said Joe.

"All right," said Mr. Somerville. "What did you make, Tom?"

"Six hundred and sixty dollars!"

"Teat us \$47, by George!" answered the merchant. "Well, Tom, old boy, I'm mighty near as proud of you as I am of Joe—proud of him for a fine Farmer and you for a fine man that's coming to your senses. I'll gladly pay the bill."

"Mr. Jones," he called to a clerk to take these gentlemen over to the clothing department and fit each of them with the best hat in the house and charge to my account."

After the hats had been got Mr. Somerville and Tom Weston and Joe walked over to the office of the county superintendent of education and found that official in.

"Look here, professor. When are you got any news for us?"

"Yes, I have. Mr. Joe Weston, I want to congratulate you now. I will announce in the paper tomorrow that you have won the first prize for this county."

"Who-who was next?" gasped Joe.

"Oscar Henderson, but he did not come within ninety bushels of you. Really you have done remarkably well."

Joe's father is pessimistic. He sees no success in the boy's farm. Mr. Somerville struck with Joe's business ability and ambition, backs him in prize competitions.

Passersby on the road linger to watch Joe operate. The smirks that were in evidence at first soon give way to looks of surprise. Joe is showing them something as a farmer.

Joe's father's pessimism gradually fades away. He watches Joe work. He sees him perform wonders with the soil. He soon sees an enthusiastic as Joe. His conversation pleases Mr. Somerville.

Joe's farm is the wonder of the country-side. With a step forward, Joe becomes a commission merchant for his product; he starts a bank account, which he proudly exhibits to his father.

"Yes, but that don't make it good seed corn, or corn that I will guarantee to make what mine did with the same treatment. The fifty bushels of selected seed I did guarantee."

"Oh, shucks! The commonest patch in that patch of yours is so much better than the rest of the corn raised around here that a feller is bound to do better with it. Gimme four bushels at 70 cents."

"All right—with the understanding that I'm not putting it out as seed. I can couch for."

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## ON BOARD THE OSCAR II

Continued from page 1.

notified by a company that had carried my accident insurance for several years that the same was suspended temporarily. The mba rose last night as customary; the waves dashed by as they have for ten days, we feel the throb and motion of our ship and life goes on regularly in the war zone the same as it did before we reached this perilous spot. Therefore we do not appreciate the danger which actually lurks in our pathway, because we know that the chances are greatly in our favor. But should we survive contact with a mine, or some other accident, the first thing that we would have to write about in telling the story would be "preparedness." We have quarreled about "preparedness" on this "Peace Ship," but while it may not fit the views of the partisans, as applied to nations, yet it seems to have been adopted by individuals, as life preservers are laying on the floors of the state rooms everywhere, while on deck the life boats have been made ready to drop instantly with human freight into the sea. I think most of us discovered the changed conditions of life boats at practically the same time we sighted the English cruiser; and we understood the reason why the canvas covering had been removed, the oars ready for the locks, the oarsmen prepared to be placed in action in a moment—and if there were any doubt about matters the fact that each boat was provisioned for as large a party as it could hold, seemed to settle the matter. And yet, notwithstanding all these things, we are unsafe. That is human nature asserting itself, and in this instance I am inclined to think that these good men and women all possess something of the spirit of adventure, and the love for a little of the actual danger of the situation. I am trying to describe the situation since for days we must live in this condition—a condition which on the one hand is serious and sinister, and can only be realized by sober, thoughtful contemplation of the actual condition. Moralizing, it is a happy characteristic of humanity that industry, commerce and transportation is undisturbed, for as I am dictating this story I hear all about the laughter and happiness; the band is playing home songs on deck and we are apparently as free from anxiety as we would be in our own homes at our own firesides. The members of the party are writing letters which they confidently expect to mail at Kirkwall, although we are told that the censorship will delay the letters longer than as though they were mailed in Christiansia. The optimism of humanity which I have described among the Peace Pilgrims, is further proven by the optimism of these letter-writers and newspaper men who have such unbounded faith in human agencies, since they are flying in the face of all advice, firm in the belief that because Scotland is nearer than Christiansia, that letters, even in the war zone and under the restrictions of the censor, most "of course" reach their destination ahead of those that might go to Christiansia from a neutral port two days farther away.

## "THE MUTINY."

Kirkwall, Scotland. The big newspaper item reported by wireless as the principal cause of the voyage of the good Peace Ship Oscar II concerned the so-called "mutiny." Waiting here in the peaceful harbor of Kirkwall, Scotland, for permission to proceed upon our car journey, we have learned that the dispatches were so explosive that the British took the reports literally and considered the adiabatic of sending relief to our ship. The Kirkwall paper has been brought on board, but it contains no mention of the presence of the "Peace Ship," which lies within sight of the village. The military situation is in such absolute control that our presence here has been resented from the people on shore, or kept out of print by the censor. I relate these facts at this time merely to show that we are not conscious of the nature of the interpretation concerning the so-called "mutiny." My impression has been from the beginning, that it is not the big feature of our journey at all and that the pronouncement given to the writer was due to the presence of representatives of the metropolitan press, who seized upon the situation for the purpose of aiding the interests at home that had attempted to discredit the mission of the "Peace Ship." As I have said before, this pilgrimage is composed of people of heroic minds and every sort of opinion. When a platform was presented the only question at issue was the adiabaticity of a declaration against the administrative policy of the United States which provides for a large increase in the Army and Navy. Those who framed the platform took the ground that we could not consistently go to Europe upon a peace mission and be regarded seriously unless we stood against militarism, or so-called "preparedness." Upon the essential principles which had to do with the use of our efforts to restore peace and bring about disarmament, we were agreed. Those who opposed the plank in the platform against

preparedness frankly stated as their reason that they believed that it was an issue that might be lost with the people of the United States, and some felt that it might be construed as an attempt to inject politics into our platforms. There was an absolute sincerity of purpose and a free expression of opinion, such as might be expected within any gathering of intelligent people. I have said before that this is the most intelligent body of men and women that I have ever met; and perhaps that is the reason why we found ourselves so wide apart upon this issue. We who signed the platform, finding it was impossible to bring the others around to our way of thinking, did the next best thing, which was to assure the minority, that we saw no reason why they should not co-operate with us to the fullest possible extent. Mr. Ford took the matter in hand and made plain that the same cordial welcome that had been extended to all in the beginning of the trip would continue during the pilgrimage—and gradually what was nothing more than "tempo in a tempo" subduced. The discussion was heated but never unfriendly, and while it made good copy for the newspapers, yet I think that those who kept cool heads never for a minute believed that it would cause a split in the delegation, and as a matter of fact, my personal belief is that it clarified the atmosphere, and had an extremely beneficial effect.

## IN CHARGE OF

## SCENIC PEAKS.

Robert Bradford Marshall, New Superintendent of National Parks—Was Chief Geographer, A Lover of American Mountains, a Celebrated Engineer, an Accomplished Woodsman, and a Prompt Executive.

The appointment of Robert Bradford Marshall, chief geographer of the United States Geological Survey, to the responsible position of Superintendent of National Parks, is a pointed illustration of the progressive spirit and broad purposes of the new administration of the national parks. By placing in administrative charge a business man of the ability and vision of Stephen T. Mather, and in executive charge the man who personally surveyed the Yosemite and later, as chief geographer, superintended the surveying and mapping of all the other national parks, Secretary Lane abundantly proves his own keen foresight and enterprising purpose.

Under such control our national parks will quickly meet the demand made upon them by the new and sudden awakening of the American people to the value of its own scenery.

Mr. Marshall, who imbued his first love of the wilderness from the wilderness itself, was for years the warm personal friend and sympathetic disciple of John Muir. He shared Muir's devotion to mountain tops and became the earnest student and steadfast advocate of our national parks. It is certain that there is no one else as familiar with their history, their development, their topography, and their intimate practical conditions. His technical knowledge of woodcraft is unsurpassed.

Personally Surveyed Yosemite. Mr. Marshall, a Virginian by birth, entered the United States Geological Survey in 1889. As a topographer his record is extraordinary. He mapped 31 sheets in 15 years of this service. Much of this work was especially difficult in character, covering lofty mountain regions.

In 1907 he was appointed geographer in charge of the Pacific division embracing California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. The year following he reorganized the topographical service and was placed in charge of the whole with the title of chief geographer.

Measuring some of his special assignments indicate the tendency of his career. In 1901 he was made a member of the Yosemite National Park Commission to change the boundaries of the park. In 1909 he was sent to Ilawalla to inaugurate topographical surveys. In 1910 he was made chairman of the committee on the one-millionth scale map. In 1911 he was designated by the Secretary of State head of the American delegation to the Tenth International Congress of Geography. In 1911, 1912, and 1913 he was a member of the national park conferences. In 1912 he was chosen by Secretary Fisher to report on the adiabaticity of creating what is now the Rocky Mountain National Park.

Familiar with Technical Detail. His affiliations also throw light on his personality. Mr. Marshall is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Washington Society of Civil Engineers, the Geological Society of Washington, the Association of American Geographers, the Sierra Club, the Canadian Camp Club, the Colorado Mountain Club, and the Luther Burbank Society. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Colorado Geographical Society in 1914. In 1915 President Wilson designated him a representative of the Interior Department on the United States Geographic Board. Such a career fits such a man pre-

## S. PORTER STEARNS.

After an illness of a number of weeks, during which recovery was not expected, Sylvanus Porter Stearns died early Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at his home in South Paris. Although nearly 84 years of age, Mr. Stearns had retained all his physical and mental faculties, and had been active for his years, and in good health, up to his final illness. He and Mrs. Stearns were at Bethel with their daughter for Thanksgiving, but this was the last time he was away from home, and his illness began soon afterward.

Mr. Stearns came of old Colonial stock, his ancestor, Isaac Stearns, having come from England to Massachusetts about 1630. His grandfather, William Stearns, soon after 1790 moved from Massachusetts to Paris, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land, a portion of which is included in the old Stearns homestead on what has always been known as Stearns Hill. Here the family settled, their first home being a log cabin.

William Stearns, Jr., who was brought to Paris by his parents when an infant, married Joanna Porter, and occupied the old homestead farm. They had eight children, the sixth, of whom was Sylvanus Porter Stearns, the subject of this sketch. He was born March 20, 1831, and received his education in the public schools of Paris.

Being the youngest of the five sons, it was his lot to remain on the old homestead, and he carried on the farm successfully, and had a good degree of financial prosperity. Besides his farming, he dealt considerably in real estate.

A little less than twenty years ago Mr. Stearns built the house on Pleasant Street in South Paris which has since been his home, and leaving the old farm in the hands of his youngest son, retired from active work and became a resident of South Paris, though he still cared for some outlying land and did more or less business.

At the annual meeting of the South Paris Savings Bank in March, 1890, Mr. Stearns was elected one of the trustees of South Paris Savings Bank, and was re-elected every year since, serving the bank seventeen years. He has been particularly useful in inspecting and appraising farm property on which loans were desired from the bank, he being familiar with farm values. He served a few years some time since on the board of selectmen of the town, and had served as one of the trustees of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, and in other positions of usefulness.

In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Universalist. He was a member of the South Paris Universalist church, and a regular attendant on its services and a supporter of it from its first days. He was a member of Paris Orange.

Of a kindly and companionable disposition, with a cheerful outlook upon life, he made and kept friends, and though he had lived to a ripe age, was still so active in affairs that his loss will be directly and keenly felt in numerous ways.

He was the last to go of the children of William and Joanna Stearns, the last remaining sister, Mrs. Lydia S. Hammond of South Paris, having died within a year.

He married April 29, 1856, Isabella E., daughter of Austin Partridge, of Paris, and she survives him. They had eight children, of whom two died in infancy. The other six, all living, are, Austin P. of Paris; Frank P., now mayor of Shawnee, Oklahoma; Henry K. of Ilawalla; William C., who lives on his farm; Mary L., wife of Ellery C. Park, of Bethel; and Joan, wife of Elmer S. Kilburn, of Bethel. There are also a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The funeral at the Universalist church at 1 o'clock Friday, was attended by a large number. Rev. Chester Gore Miller, the pastor, paid high tribute to the worth of Mr. Stearns, and the ideal even and peaceful life which he had lived. Several selections were sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. H. E. Wilson, Miss Grace Thayer, L. B. Sessions and George A. Briggs, with Mrs. Agnes Morton at the organ. The bearers were Mr. Stearns' associates on the board of trustees of the savings bank: N. D. Bolster, J. P. Hammer, Albert W. Walker, William J. Wheeler, J. Hastings Dean, James H. Wright, Henry D. Hammond and Edward W. Peasey. Burial was in the cemetery at Stearns Hill.—Oxford Democrat.

Recently for dealing with the technical questions constantly arising in the practical management of a scattered scene wilderness involving highly diversified conditions. He is a man of much personal force, quiet, sure, and convincing. He is a prompt executive and knows mountain men.

Upon the threshold of the important development which necessarily must follow the people's "discovery" last summer of our national parks, Secretary Lane was fortunate in having at his disposal a practical executive so ably fitted for the big task.

Say you saw it in the Citizen.

## ORANGE NOTES.

Continued from page 1.

## LONE MT. GRANGE.

Lone Mt. Grange held their regular meeting, Saturday, Jan. 22. The meeting opened in form with the Worthy Master in chair. The morning session was given to finishing the election of officers. After dinner the first and second degrees were conferred. An open session was declared for the installation of officers, and the following were installed by Past Master O. A. Burgess: Master—Lester Thurston.

Overseer—J. B. Littlehale.

Steward—Jesse Elliott.

Asst. Steward—Victor Akers.

Chaplain—J. H. Abbott.

Lecturer—Mrs. Corn Akers.

Secretary—Evelyn Stevens.

Treasurer—W. W. Perkins.

Flora—Mrs. Lewis Akers.

Frone—Mrs. J. B. Littlehale.

Ceres—Mrs. R. D. Thurston.

Gate Keeper—L. A. Abbott.

Number present, 97.

## CANTON GRANGE.

There was an excellent attendance at Canton Grange, Saturday, and the first and second degrees were conferred on one candidate, Resolutions on the death of Frank E. Bicknell were read and adopted. It was voted to send the Lecturer, Mrs. Leora Berry, to the Lecturers' Conference which meets at Augusta, Feb. 2 and 3. The program consisted of a vocal duet by Mrs. Edith S. Ellis and Miss Helen Dilley with Marquette Hollis, pianist; Topic: "How to make a day spent at Grange meeting of the Farmers' Institute more profitable than a day spent at home;" opened by Herbert M. Tucker and discussed by A. H. Adams, D. A. Bisbey, A. P. Russell, John N. Foye, Mrs. A. H. Adams and Mrs. Martha Colman; recitations; Mrs. Irene Tucker and Mrs. John Bowles. The third and fourth degrees will be conferred at the next regular meeting.

## NOVAY GRANGE.

The regular meeting of Norway Grange was held Jan. 22. It was called to order by the Worthy Master Richardson. All officers were present except the Gate Keeper, Bro. Chas. Frost was appointed to fill the chair and the work of the day was taken up. The Grange voted to send the Worthy Lecturer to the Lecturers' Conference to be held at Augusta on Feb. 2 and 3. At this period Prof. G. A. Yeaton presented and explained the work relative to the Sweet Corn Growing Contest for boys. Age limit from ten to eighteen years. A local leader for each center is required, and Hon. J. A. Roberts was appointed for Norway, which will represent the first center organized, or No. 3, on the list. A paper, which was circulated by Bro. Abbott, among the members to help in securing funds to maintain an office for the use of demonstration work, was well received. The program presented was as follows:

Song, "Plow, Spade and Hoe,"

Grange Choir.

Reading, Sister Annie Goodwin

Talk on National and State Grange.

Worthy Master Richardson.

Prof. G. A. Yeaton gave a short, but

very interesting talk on cooperation.

Reading, Sister Edith Knightly

Closing Thought, Sister Alice Crooker

Final arrangements for conducting

the contest were made by the captain,

Goodwin and Young, which begins at

the next meeting, Feb. 12. A period

of lecture work will be conducted by

the Worthy Lecturer at each regular

meeting.

Program for Feb. 12 given below:

Song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic,"

Grange.

Reading, Sister Ora Howe

Character Sketch, Bro. Arthur Buck

President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg,

Bro. J. A. Roberts

Opinions on—Cannot a direct relation

to principles advocated by President

Lincoln be traced in the finding of

the Declaration of Purpose of the

Order?

Birthdays of January and February,

all about them, C. H. Hamilton

Home Economics; from one point of

view,

Sister Addie Thurston

Committee not reported before:

Finances: Dennis Pike, W. G. Perry, T.

B. Roberts.

Relief Lady Officers: Beulah Florence

Abbott, Florence Graver, Clarence

Buck, Stella Libby, V. Murdock.

Entertainment: Lecturer, Eva Jackson,

Addie Young, Arthur Buck, Ora

Howe, Fred Lovejoy, Ozella Pike,

Grant Abbott, Eva Frost, Bell Fletcher

or Carroll Greenleaf.

Grange.

Singing by Grange.

Remarks by a speaker to be decided

upon before date above given.

It will be preceded by installation of officers.

1-27-31.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

WHEREAS Walter C. Hobbs of Lynn

ton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by his mortgage deed dated the

seventh day of February, 1890, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 225, Page 444, conveyed to the

Bethel Savings Bank, a corporation es

tablished by law at Bethel, Oxford